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*The*  
**Ornamentation  
of Grounds**

ALBERT A. MANDA  
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.





Field of Iris and Other Perennials.



# Personal Introduction

A few words to introduce myself to those whom  
I am not personally known



FORTY years ago I began my horticultural career, and I have since been actively engaged in all the horticultural centers of Europe. In 1883, the position as curator of Harvard Botanical Gardens, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., was offered me, which I accepted and after five years resigned to join the firm of Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J., being the managing partner until its incorporation in 1894, since when I have acted independently as Landscape Architect and Horticultural Expert.

Besides being F.R.H.S., I am a member of all the leading societies in my profession, such as

American Breeders' Association.  
American Carnation Society  
American Rose Society  
Canadian Horticultural Society  
Chrysanthemum Society of America  
Florists' Club of Philadelphia  
Florists' Club of Washington, D. C.  
Horticultural Club of Boston  
Horticultural Society of New York  
Lenox Horticultural Society  
Massachusetts Horticultural Society

National Association of Gardeners  
New Jersey Floricultural Society  
New London County Horticultural Society  
New York Florists' Club  
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society  
Society of American Florists  
St. Louis Horticultural Society  
Tuxedo Horticultural Society  
The New York Botanical Gardens  
Association of American Nurserymen

The real taste of *Superiority* is shown in open competitions, in which I have taken in the last twenty-five years thousands of prizes, consisting of Cups, Medals, Diplomas, Certificates and Money Prizes.

In four of the leading horticultural events of the world, I achieved the following:

*The International Horticultural Exhibition* in Hamburg, Germany, in 1897, fourteen prizes.

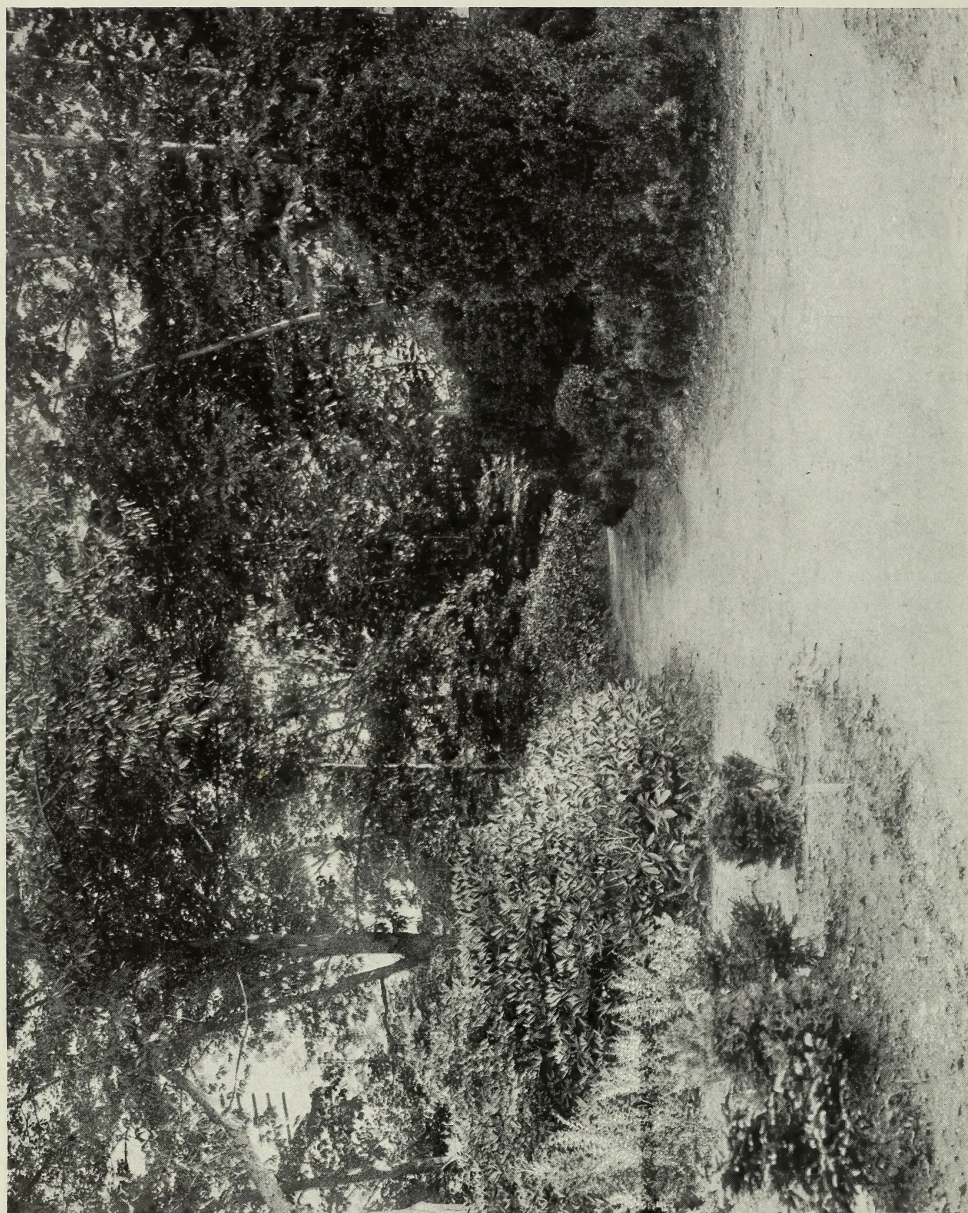
*The First International Exhibition* in Chicago, Ill., 1908, sixty-five prizes.

*The Second International Exhibition* in Boston, Mass., in 1911, eighty-nine prizes.

*The Great Royal International Horticultural Exhibition* in London, in 1912, twenty-four prizes.

This in competition with the whole world which needs no further comment.





Woods Ornamented with Rhododendrons, Boxwood, Kalmia and Azalea.



# The Ornamentation of Grounds, Plans and Planting

Landscape gardening, a recognized profession through whose advice and supervision enable you to produce a perfect and harmonious effect of grounds surrounding your dwelling, make a picture that changes not only every day of the year, but also during different parts of the day, makes an inviting place for you to take healthful walks, and en hale the ozone of pure fresh air, balmed with sweet perfume of various flowers, a playground for your family, grounds which furnish you with beautiful flowers, fresh and wholesome vegetables and delicious fruits for your use or a welcome gift for most any occasion.

All my life has been spent in studying and practicing the profession of a horticulturist, having made myself familiar with most of the trees, shrubs and other hardy plants, their habits, eventual development, their time of flowering, the effect produced by them during certain seasons of the year, the soil necessary, the exposure needed and hardiness of the flowers and plants and the proper treatment for developing same has been my first aim to acquire.

Now, with this knowledge gained by practical experience of forty years, I have devoted my attention to the study of nature and the effect produced unaided by the hand of man, and must confess there are such rural sections in America and Europe that no skill of landscape artist could improve upon. In fact, it might be said the mission of the landscape gardener is to imitate nature in the style of gardening and harmonize and combine effectiveness in the formal style of gardening and render limited spaces as attractive as possible with a very moderate outlay of money. This outlay should not be classed as an expense, but as an investment, for, while buildings, either of wood, stone or any other material, deteriorate from year to year, on the contrary, a small sum of money judiciously invested in planting the ground with choice trees, shrubs and plants will be the most remunerative investment, for, with little care, the choicest trees, shrubs and plants will increase in size and beauty from year to year, and in a short time have a hundred-fold value of the original outlay. In other words, it could be said that grounds around the buildings, judiciously planted with the proper material, will increase the value of the property in about the same ratio as buildings will deteriorate and will be worth less than originally expended upon them, thus, in that light, it must be properly regarded as an investment and not as an expense

## Landscape Gardening

Landscape Gardening, or Landscape Architecture, as it is generally called, is not anything new, but only newly practised as far as America is concerned. It is an art employed in the conception and designing and ornamenting grounds generally adjacent to country dwellings, the building of artificial gardens, preserving the natural growth of trees, shrubs and plants, and assisting nature in developing a pleasing effect, a setting for residences, a pleasing retreat during the summer months, a creation of natural panoramic picture ever changing from day to day, and from season to season, always something of interest to admire.

## Points to Observe

There are two cardinal points in the successful landscape garden. The first is to know how, and the second, to have the material to do it with, both of these being essential to the ultimate result.





Tuxedo, N. Y., Residence Three Years After Planting the Grounds.



## **Landscape Gardener**

It is well-conceded that to build a house, it is not alone the builder that is necessary, but an architect first, to conceive, design and formulate a specification for building such a house as the owner requires.

So it is just as important for anyone building a garden to employ a landscape gardener or architect to prepare and form the proper plans and specifications for the improvement of the grounds, for otherwise if this is done by guess work only, naturally it would have to be changed over and over again at double or triple cost with no result whatever obtained.

## **First to Consider**

In the first place, the wishes of the owner are to be consulted, also the purpose for which the grounds are to serve. For instance, if it is to be a summer residence alone, then only such trees, shrubs and plants should be selected that make the best showing at the time of the year when the house is occupied and the garden mostly used.

If it is an all-the-year-round residence, then all the features that the property is capable of developing should be considered, so that either summer or winter, spring or fall, there is an abundance of material that will enhance the beauty of the ground and keep the owner interested in the home grounds.

## **Combine Useful with Ornamental**

But not only the ornamental section, but the useful part should not be neglected, and ample provision be made for vegetable and fruit gardens, so that the grounds would yield all the advantages that could be produced.

## **Locating of Buildings**

The operation in developing the grounds that should follow each other in this rotation—first of all, if the grounds are entirely new and unimproved, and no buildings existing on the same, is the locating of residence, stable or garage and other outbuildings, conservatories and greenhouses, the main pleasure garden, flower garden, vegetable and fruit garden, the latter two being combined together for practical purposes.

## **Road Building**

After the location of buildings, next in order is to locate and begin building the proper roads. While the roads are being built, the general or rough grading should begin, so the grading of the ground conforms to the roads which should be able to be in shape as soon as they are built, to cart back and forth whatever material needs shifting.

## **Planting of Trees, Etc.**

After finishing the grading, which should be done thoroughly, the next operation is the planting of trees and shrubs, there should be plenty of good soil which is necessary for the good growth of everything that is planted on the ground, including the lawns.

## **Proper Selection and Distribution**

The proper selection and judicious distribution of the various trees, shrubs and plants should not be lost sight of, and the very best material used. For, remember that a poor variety of a tree or shrub takes just as much and more care than a good one and will retard, and, perhaps, never attain the perfection and result that was desired, for remember, there is nothing cheap in nature, and whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.





Boxwood Garden.



## Fertilizers a Necessity

The grounds, especially where stock is planted, should be well-fertilized so as to give the newly set trees, shrubs and plants every chance and every encouragement to develop their beauty.

## Proper Care of New Plantings

After the planting of the trees, shrubs and plants, the most important thing is to take care of them. For remember, that plants, trees and shrubs are only living beings domesticated and raised with great care in nurseries. They require reasonable attention and care just the same as a domestic animal that has to be fed and watered, kept clean and looked after, and not to be let loose in strange surroundings to care for themselves.

## Special Features

These, according to the size and adaptability of the grounds, and the wishes and tastes of the owner, the following special features could be brought out more prominent and made a separate section of the grounds, such as Rose Gardens, Hardy Old-Fashioned Gardens or Herbaceous Borders, Rock Gardens, Water and Bog Gardens, Bulb Borders or Bulb Gardens, Formal Gardens (generally misnamed Italian Gardens), Wild Gardens and other special features which I will treat briefly.

## Adaptability of Grounds

It is advisable to study the adaptability of the grounds, their surroundings, and find out which of the special features are best adapted and could be most practically produced that would harmonize with the developed or undeveloped grounds, so that it would not look out of place, but add beauty to the grounds instead of detracting from same, and thus saving labor and expense.

## Rose Gardens

This is, perhaps, the most popular section of gardening. When it is attempted on a large or small scale, it is advisable to have roses planted together so to be able to give them the proper cultivation and proper care, guarding them against insects, and when in bloom would produce an effect which is lost when they are scattered promiscuously. Of course this applies to the so-called Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Tea Roses, while Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses and the Hybrid Multiflora and other climbing varieties can be used for special features in any part of the grounds, either as climbing or trailing plants covering the banks, rocks, stumps and trees, or forming a good defensive hedge if planted on a wire fence.

The Japanese, *Rosa Rugosa*, is best adapted for massing with shrubs, excellent as a hedge plant or individual specimen.

## Old-Fashioned Gardens and Borders

Perhaps the most fascinating, useful and pleasure-giving class of gardening that can be attempted on either a large or small scale with trifling expense. Such gardens can be arranged either in natural or formal style, while the material that can be used comprises a large number of plants, including all the old-time favorite plants that take care of themselves and increase in size and beauty from year to year, and with the proper selection will form a most interesting feature from early spring, when the snow leaves the ground, until the ground freezes up again in the fall.

To these plants can also be added selections from the best bulbs and, including a section for roses, can be dotted with shrubbery grown as a standard, which will add variety and relief to the apparent monotony.







The same class of plants can also be used for borders. It is preferable to have such borders in front of and backed by small trees or shrubbery to give it a good background, or some of the taller-growing plants can be used for planting between the shrubs, thus giving the shrubbery time to develop and grow together. Dwarf kinds can be used as an edging and border in front of the shrubbery.

## **Formal or Erroneously Called Italian Gardens**

This class of gardening is advisable, especially in the immediate vicinity of the residence, and to form, so to say, a setting for the house, or where the location is suitable, then a Formal Garden might be considered as an improvement, but where it is placed without, there being any need for such a garden, it is apt to look more like a plaster, and disfigures the landscape.

It must be stated here that Formal Gardening is the most expensive and most difficult to keep in condition and proper beauty, as any failure of any part will mar the entire design and show it plainly, but, as above stated, as a setting to a house or in the proper section of the garden, screened by a hedge or a planting so as to form a surprise, a Formal Garden is advisable.

## **Bulb Gardens or Bulb Borders**

With the proper selection of bulbs, a succession of bloom could be had from the early spring to the late fall, beginning with the Snowdrops and Crocus, and following up with the Hyacinths, Tulips and Lilies through the summer until the late fall.

Bulbous plants, to a large extent, could also be used in planting the Old-Fashioned Gardens and Hardy Borders.

## **Water and Bog Gardens**

Where the ground contains either running or still water, these gardens are highly recommended, but would not advise where same are to be artificially built and water brought by artificial means, which, as a rule, is never successful and rather expensive.

But where the ground is naturally wet and the water is abundant, one could produce the most pleasing feature by planting the submerged ground, having water from six to twenty inches in depth, with large varieties of Water Lilies, Egyptian Lotus and other water plants, while the edges could be planted with a wealth and array of the Iris, Lilies, Cardinal Flowers, Hardy Orchids, Insectivorous Plants and the ever-blooming Forget-Me-Not, and hosts of other plants that delight in water or wet situation and thus turn an unsightly spot into a beautiful feature.

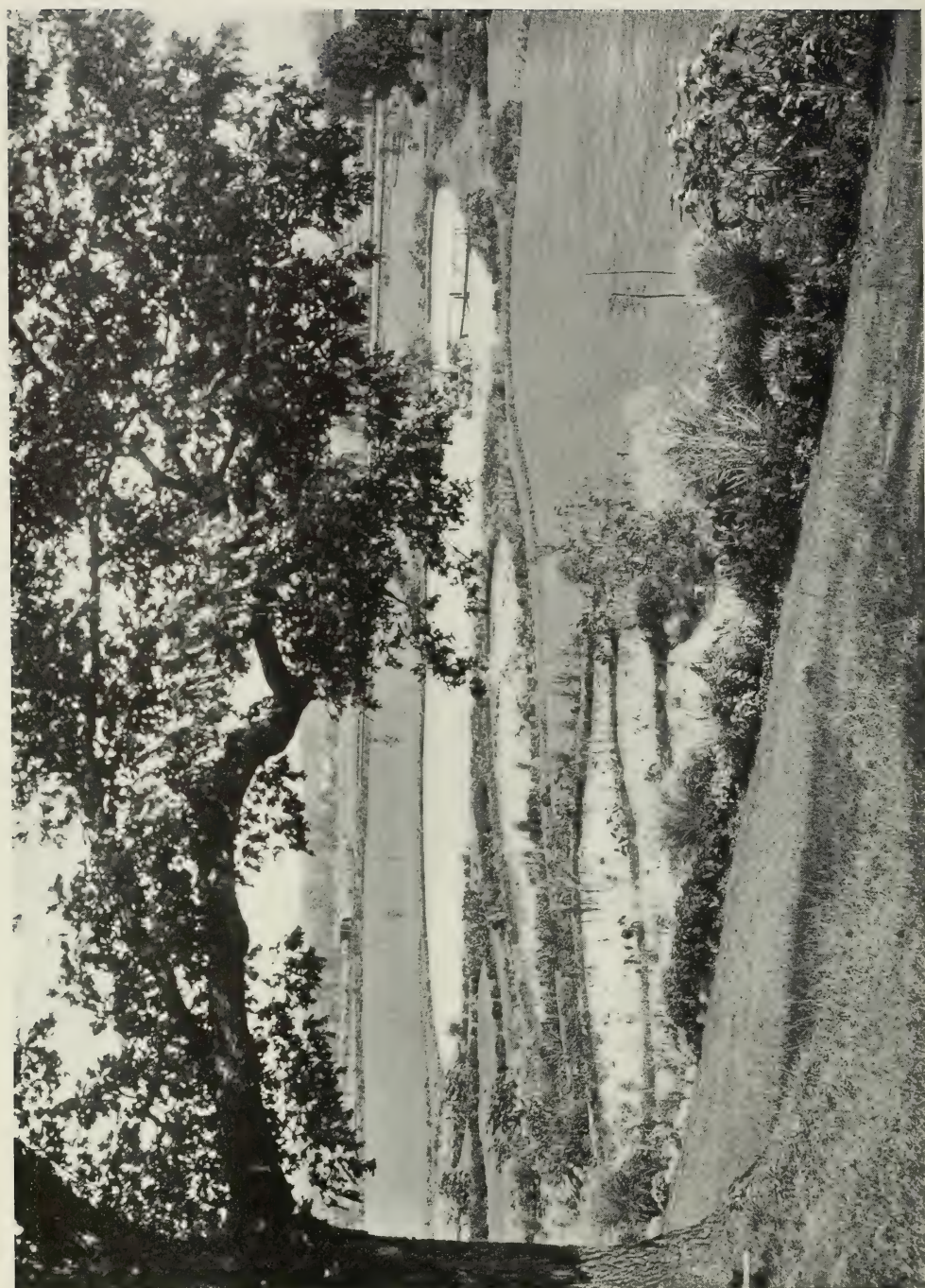
## **Rock Gardens**

These should not be attempted unless the grounds are naturally rocky and the material for making same easily procured. To be effective, such gardens should not be exposed, but have a banking of evergreens or flowering shrubbery, into which these should blend or disappear.

The plants generally used in Rocky Gardens are not a showy class of plants, but very interesting, and in that way you can cultivate a great many little gems that otherwise would be lost in planting in a regular garden or herbaceous border.

Care should also be taken not to plant any large or rank-grown plants which would tend to smother and suffocate the smaller and more delicate rock and alpine plants proper, which are the only class of plants that could be used for this special type of gardening.





Water Garden One Year After Last Crop of Corn Has Been Gathered.



## Wild or Natural Gardens

These are easiest made and easiest kept of all the gardens, especially where the grounds are naturally endowed by nature for that purpose.

All there is needed is to plant promiscuously hardy and other plants which are more or less related or akin to those naturally found there. In other words, it is simply adding to the natural existing beauty without any restraint and not building any artifice in any way.

## Hedges

Hedges are clearly preferable to walls, wire or any other fences for the delineation of property as well as protection against trespassing. This can be accomplished either by a single line of one variety of plants, or by adding in or making an irregular planting of wavy border which takes away the stiffness of the single row.

Great many varieties of plants can be used advantageously for this purpose, according to the wishes of the owner; that is, whether a light hedge or a high hedge is desired, and whether the hedge at the same time is wanted to furnish a screen or a windbreak or to hide any unsightly or objectionable view on the adjacent grounds. It is not only more beautiful than the ordinary wall or fence, but it is also cheaper to plant and keep in condition than the building of fences and keeping them in repair.

## Conservatories or Greenhouses

Another source of enjoyment and beauty is the erection of glass structures which might also serve as a sun parlor in the winter time. In these glass structures not only plants and flowers can be raised, but also early vegetables and plants started early to be ready for planting when the spring and summer season opens.

Plans for such buildings and specifications for same should always be provided by a practical landscape architect, so that it would be made more useful and profitable and well-suited for the class of plants or stock that is expected to be grown there.

## Vegetable and Fruit Gardens

This is a useful adjunct to the ornamental garden, and one that should not be neglected or lost sight of, as through this means the owner is not only well-provided with beautiful flowers and plants, but with a useful and healthful supply of fresh vegetables in season as well as luscious fruit from the beginning with strawberries and ending with the almost ever-keeping apple.

## Material for Garden Ornamentation

Special attention is paid to the cultivation so as to produce strong thrifty and healthy stock with a fine mass of roots, which, in most cases, lift with a ball of earth, so that the plants hardly know that they have been shifted from the nursery where they were grown to the place where they are destined to decorate and grow into beautiful specimens.

## Importance of Transplanted Stock

Now, coming to the other point which treats with the material necessary to produce the effect in this connection, I have a most advantageous position, being connected and interested with one of the largest plant-growing establishments, The Universal Horticultural Establishment of South Orange, N. J.; Plainfield, N. J., and St. Albans, Hert's, England, where we cultivate the largest collection of decorative stock of any firm existing, and especially such stock as is needed in the Landscape Department.





Rock Garden Leading to Greenhouse and Merging into Natural Gardens.



## Large Specimen Stock for Immediate Effect

Not only are we well-equipped with a general stock of small sizes and ordinary kinds of trees and shrubs that are generally used, but our collection contains some of the finest, rarest and largest specimens that is possible to be transplanted, which gives and produces immediate effect, and saves years and years of waiting, and takes away the impression of a newly laid-out place immediately.

It is always preferable and advisable to use good-sized specimens as well as the choicest varieties that can be obtained, and avoid as much as possible the planting of inferior stock, as when it grows up it will be a detriment and an eyesore rather than a beautiful object in the garden.

## Selection of Choicest Varieties

The ornamental trees should be regarded in the same light as fruit trees, for if you are going to plant a fruit tree, you want to plant the choicest and most popular variety rather than a wild seedling that will produce only sour fruit, and in the end you will be at the expense of rooting same out of the ground, having lost years and years of waiting, and have to try over again with the proper kind of stock.

## Conifers or Evergreen Trees

Another class of stock which I take pleasure in especially recommending is the Conifers or Evergreens. This class of plants are evergreen through the entire year, and whose gift of green and cheering effect in the winter, when other trees are in their dormant condition and have lost their foliage. Not only are they beautiful, but healthy also. Their resinous odor purifies the air and makes a healthful atmosphere.

The evergreens are especially noticeable in the spring when they are making their new growth, which blends the colors from the darkest green to almost a bright yellow and deepest metallic blue. They vary in form and size also, some attaining the height of three hundred feet, while others are small and compact growers, so they can be used for almost any purpose.

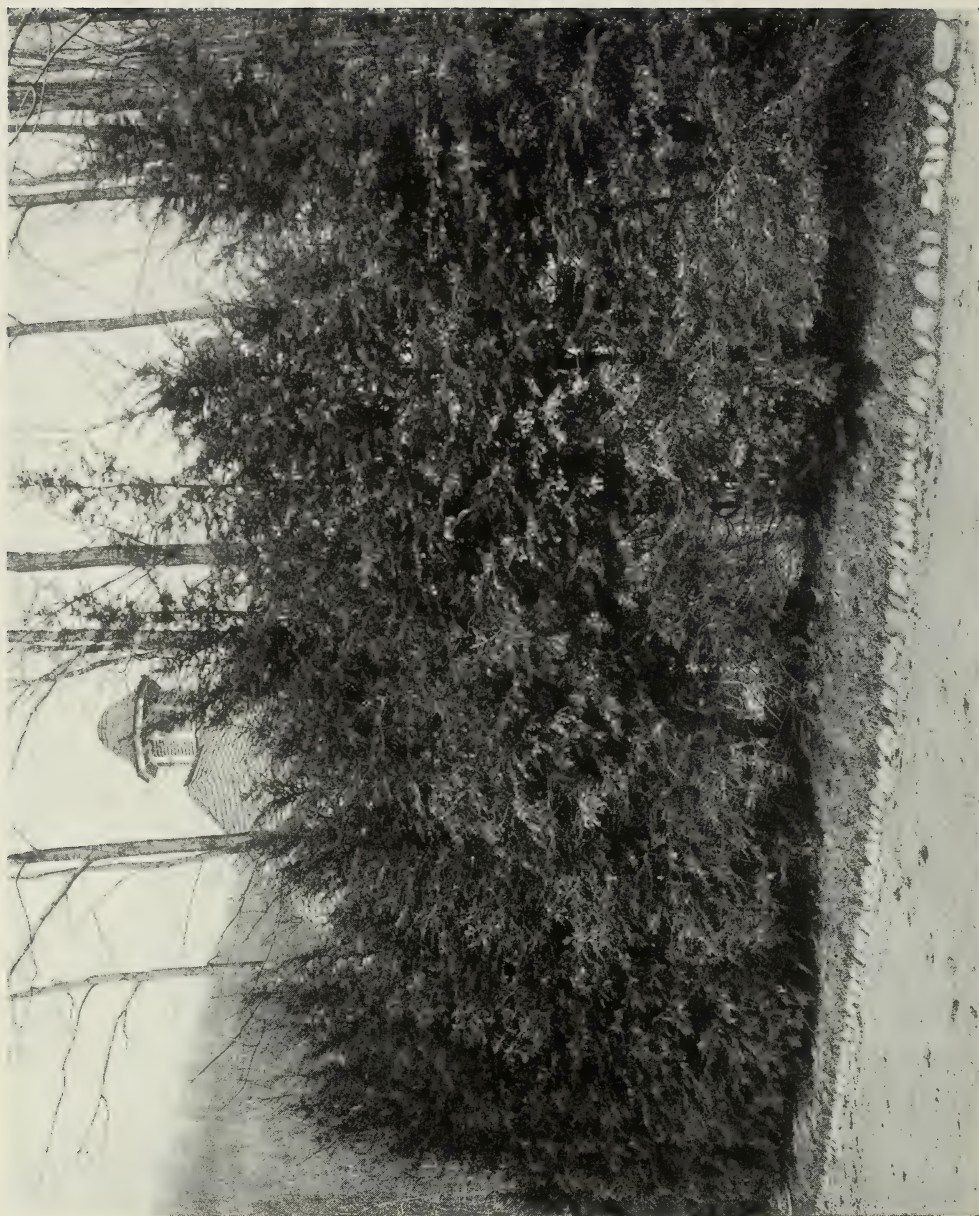
## Broad-Leaf Evergreen Shrubs

Another class of plants I wish to recommend is the one called the Broad-Leaf Evergreen Plants. This class contains such beautiful shrubs and plants as Boxwoods, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Andromedas and other floral gems that have, as a rule, leathery bright green foliage throughout the year, while in the spring and summer they produce a wealth of flowers such as the Azaleas, Kalmia and others. The majority of plants of this class are especially adapted for planting in the shade of other trees where they thrive admirably and produce a distinct effect.

## Hardy Perennial or Herbaceous Plants

Another class that more attention should be paid to is the Hardy Perennial or Herbaceous Plants. This class contains a great number of old-time varieties found only in old-fashioned gardens. Plants that contain the early harbinger of the spring, such as the Primrose, Clove Pinks, Moss Pinks, Columbine, Poppies, Darnicum and Meadow Sweet, which are followed later in the season with such favorites as the Larkspur, Coreopsis, Harebells, Poppies, Peonies and numerous varieties of Iris, Fleur-de-Lis, Forget-Me-Nots, Pink Daisies, Phlox and so on, through the summer, until it finishes up with a wealth of different varieties of Daisies, Hardy Sun Flowers, Giant Daisies, Cone Flowers, varieties of grasses and Michelmas Daisies, and finishing with an array of Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums which comprise every color excepting blue, and which





Evergreens as Screen for Stable.



harmonize well with the colors of the turning autumn foliage, and are in their beauty when the ground has already frozen.

The plants are inexpensive, increasing in size and beauty each year, and should be extensively used.

### **Our Patrons**

These classes of plants our firm has been supplying to the most critical buyers in the country, either in small or large quantities, from the cottager to the largest parks in the country, furnishing stock to the White House in Washington, to the Department of Agriculture, Department of War and other similar institutions, while there is hardly a large estate in the country that we do not furnish with some of our choice stock, either for the beautifying of the grounds, the greenhouses and conservatories.

### **Superiority of Our Stock**

Not alone this speaks well for The Universal Horticultural Establishment, but also forms the best criterion as to the overwhelming successes that the firm always achieves at any of the horticultural exhibitions, leaving out the minor or local exhibitions and taking three of the greatest horticultural events in the last forty years, namely, the First National Flower show in Chicago, Illinois; the Second National Flower Show in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Second Royal International Exhibition of London, England.

From the records of these three great exhibitions, it will be seen that we have carried in open competition the highest honors and the largest amount of prizes on every occasion.

### **Horticultural Adviser**

When in doubt about any question pertaining to Horticulture, I would be pleased to give such advice as would save disappointment and give results, either by correspondence or by a personal call or examination.

### **Horticultural Values**

Any question under this heading can be solved and proper satisfaction given.

### **Care Taken of Estates or Greenhouses**

Whether on account of absence from home or not wishing to have the worry and care of an Estate, I would be pleased to undertake the management of same, so that the owner would not have the worry which would mar the pleasure derived from a country estate.

### **Gardeners or Superintendents**

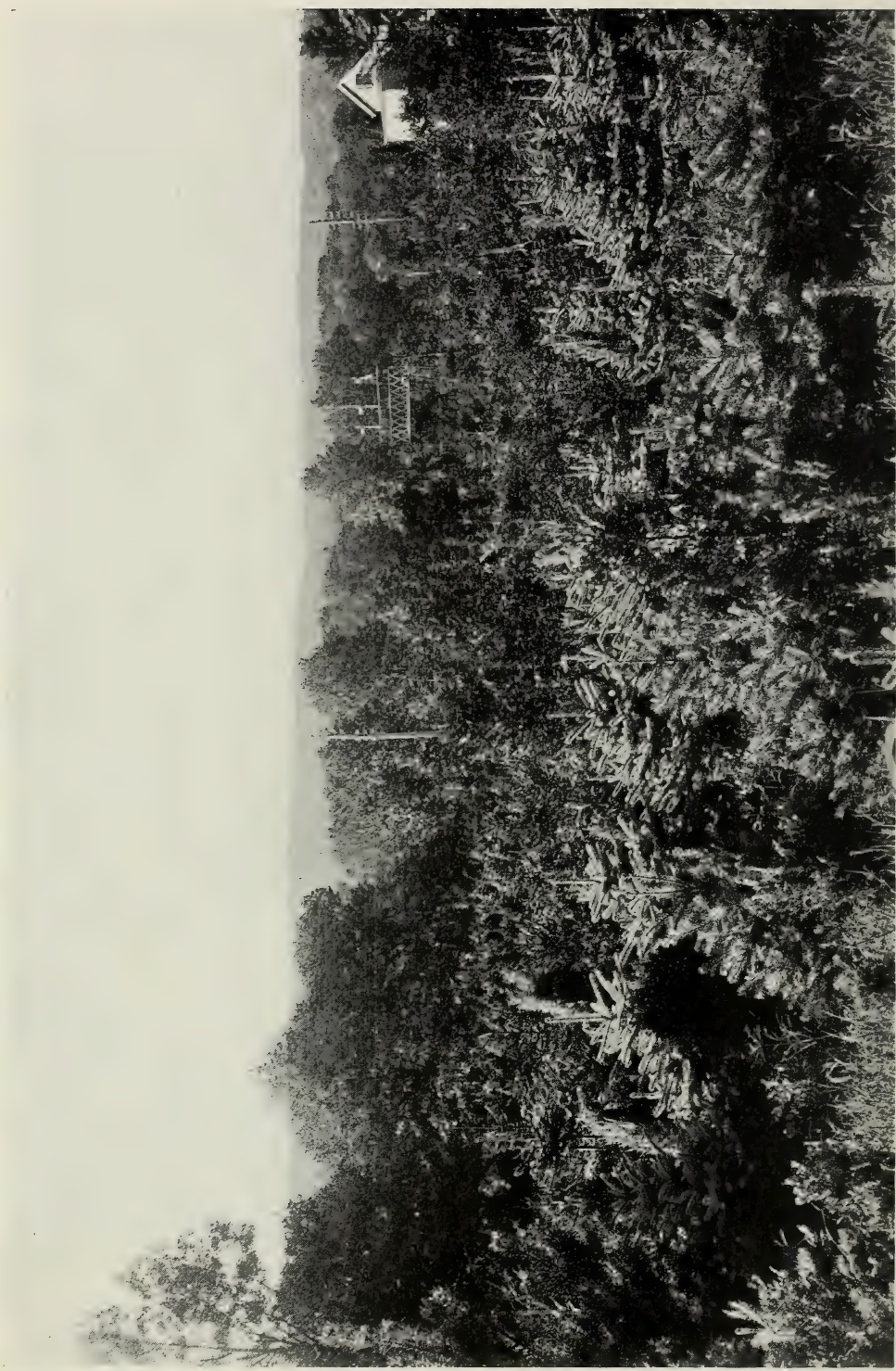
Having personal acquaintance with a large number of competent and reliable men, I would be pleased at any time to recommend to any ladies or gentlemen such gardeners or superintendents who I am sure would give satisfaction and results that might be expected from any outlay on a country estate or greenhouse.

### **Remodeling and Improvement of Estates**

Old estates that have been neglected can be remodelled and improved so they would make an even more charming effect than the new ones, as they have more grown-up specimens which helps in making immediate effect.

I would be pleased at any time to undertake such work.





Evergreen Conifers at South Orange, N. J.



## Building of Greenhouses and Conservatories

Conservatories and greenhouses should be built not only for their appearance but mainly for the practical purposes for which they are intended, so that the plants will thrive and give results.

I would be pleased to furnish plans, specifications, and erect glass structures of any description. Also furnish such stock as would be desired to grow in same and see to the proper placing of same.

## Professional Charges

Charges for professional services can never be stated beforehand, as same are governed entirely by the time the contemplated improvements will take; also the necessary time for making plans, specifications and so on, and on this account such charges could always be arranged at the first interview after the property has been seen and the owner consulted regarding his wishes.

## Best Way to Obtain Results and Pleasure

Where the owner is a busy man and cannot give his time to the details of the work pertaining to the layout of the place, I would be glad to make an arrangement by which I would take the entire contract and charge of the work, so as to take this burden off the shoulders of the owner and be able to guarantee the result not only until the place is completely finished, but to make an arrangement by which I could have the supervision of the same for a year or two, so as to see that the work done is properly carried on and everything is taken care of in the best way so that the work begun would not be marred.

In this way a country place would be to the owner what it should be, a source of pleasure rather than one of annoyance and worry.

## The Two Seasons for Landscape Gardening

From the first of March to the end of June, and from the beginning of September to the end of November, are the two busy seasons of the landscape gardener to carry out the practical work, and, therefore, any preliminary arrangements, such as surveying, making out plans, estimates, etc., should be done before the busy season commences so as to be ready for operation when the season is proper for such work. and when there is more time to prepare plans and give them thorough thought in regard to all contemplated improvements.

## Avoid Delays

Therefore, do not wait until it is time to begin the work, but make arrangements ahead, so that nothing would suffer on account of a late beginning.

On receipt of this booklet, please write me and your needs will be attended to by

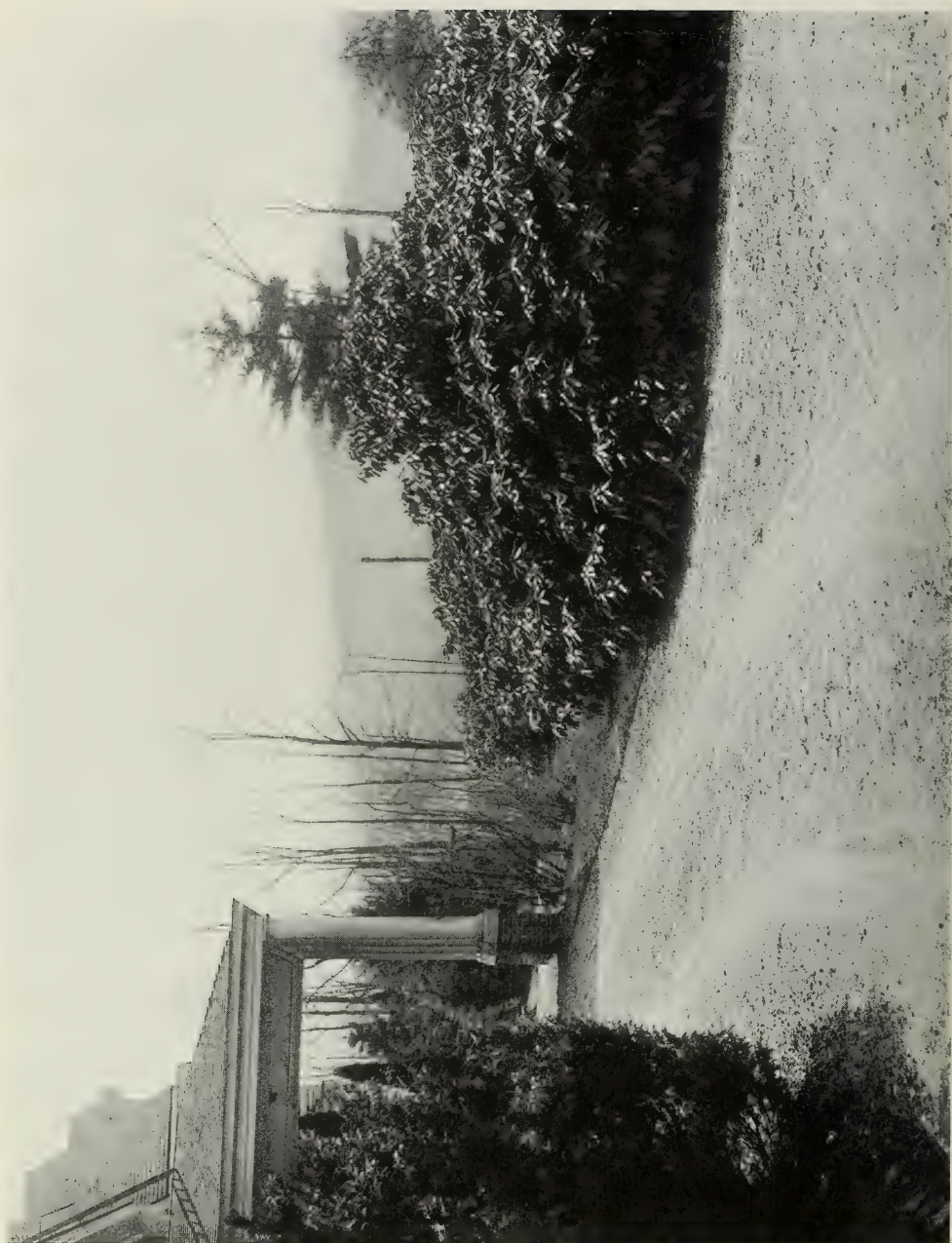
Yours respectfully,

ALBERT A. MANDA,

Landscape Architect,

South Orange, N. J.





Residence and Planting of Rhododendrons and Evergreens.



## Press Notices

THE following are a few of the thousands of Press Notices received during the last thirty years.

FROM "THE REPUBLICAN."

### "The Floral King"

Most of us know that Rothschild is the king in money circles; that the Vanderbilts are railroad monarchs; that the Astors are property peers; that Wanamaker is the highest type of merchant; that Depew is the greatest wit and orator in this land. Every niche allotted to fame of one kind or another has some special person fitted to adorn it. There can be but one leader in every trade, profession or vocation. And so it is that W. A. Manda, of the Universal Nurseries, of South Orange, N. J., by his perfect scientific skill; by his patient, ceaseless study; by a faithful, enduring effort to keep always advancing his investigations, has become recognized as the "Floral King." Mr. Manda is undoubtedly the most progressive and successful propagator of plants, shrubs and floral treasures of any expert botanist of the times. He is like Edison, the wizard of the electrical world, constantly springing delightful surprises by the wonderful things he accomplishes in bringing new and novel effects from floriculture and botanical subjects. And the grandest result is that Mr. Manda's work has brought no end of fascinating and enduring specimens to the market as well as to the rich man's conservatories. Mr. Manda is the highest authority on the true culture of flowers, shrubs, vines, roses, etc., of the age. But it does not prove costly for anyone to learn all about the outcome of his rare and wonderful powers with transforming plant-life into novelties and new colors, forms and beauties in the floral world. He makes all these rare features so cheap that anyone who loves flowers can have in their yards some entirely new plant or shrub, or the old-fashioned ones so improved that they are scarcely recognized, or will be the admiration of the neighbors. It is only necessary to send to the Universal Nurseries, at South Orange, N. J., and a Catalogue describing all these lovely plants, flowers, vines or shrubs will be mailed, and then the finest array in the country can be selected from in either seeds, plants, bulbs, etc.

FROM "BOSTON TRAVELER," JUNE 26, 1886 (27 YEARS AGO).

### A Wild Garden

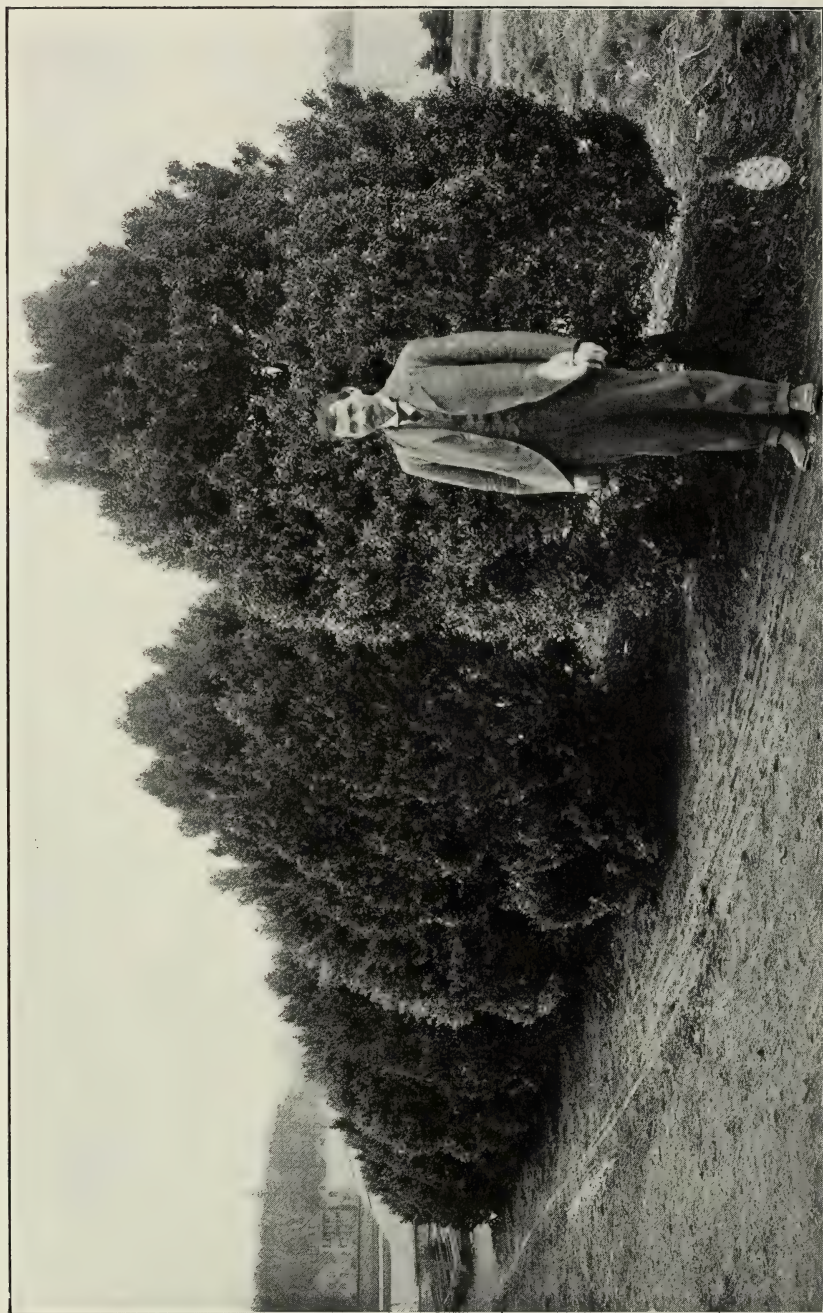
Where a Modest Phase of Horticulture Has Found a Home.

The introduction of a wild garden in the Botanic Garden at Cambridge by the superintendent, Mr. W. A. Manda, in an area of three-fourths of an acre, on a rising hillock, has proved a most marked success, and the labor bestowed has also produced a most charming effect. The flowers are arranged in masses. One of these, the Pentstemon, is like a foxglove, etc.

FROM "THE DAILY CHRONICLE," LONDON, ENGLAND, MAY 23, 1912.

"One of the most striking points in the judging was the numerous successes won by Mr. W. A. Manda, of South Orange, N. J., who brought over collections of palms, as big as beautiful, and a number of other things calculated to appeal chiefly, perhaps, to men with deep pockets and women with ambitions. No more effective designs in greenery have been staged in this country than those created at Chelsea by this go-ahead American."





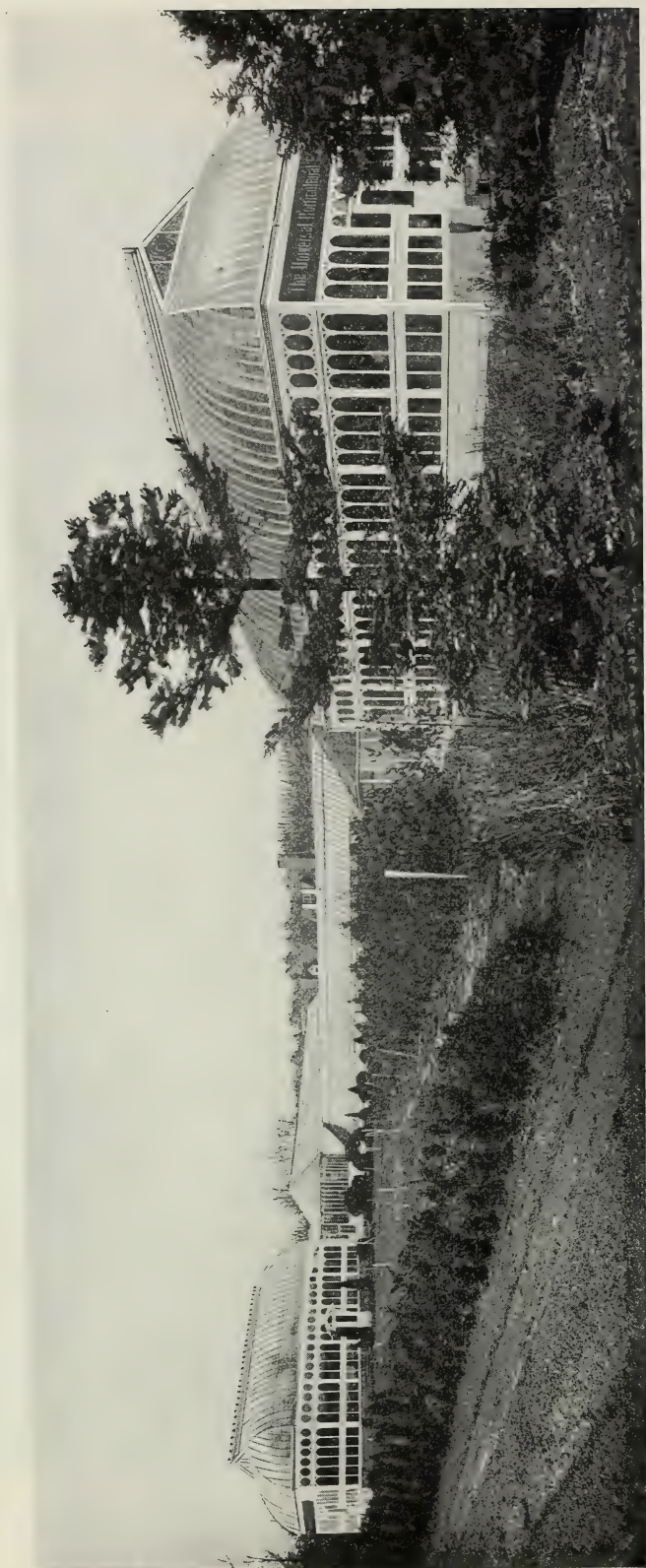
Some Specimen Boxwoods at South Orange, N. J.





Bank of *Rhododendron Maximum* at South Orange, N. J.





One of the Greenhouse Ranges at South Orange, N. J.



## Catalogues and Special Lists

**B**ESIDES this book, we have the following either ready or in course of publication and will be pleased to mail to anyone applying.

- Our Native Plants
- Catalogue of Novelties and Specialties
- Catalogue of American Specialties (European Edition)
- Catalogue of Orchids
- Catalogue of Hardy Perennials
- Catalogue of Hardy Trees and Shrubs
- Catalogue of Greenhouse Plants
- Catalogue of Bulbs
- Catalogue of Seeds

- List of Collection Palms and Cycads
- List of Specimen Palms and Cycads
- List of Cyripediums
- List of Rare Orchids
- List of New Imported Orchids from Tropics
- List of Roses
- List of Boxwoods
- List of Evergreens

SPECIAL BARGAIN LISTS  
DURING THE SEASON

## Better Way Than Catalogues

Visit our nurseries at South Orange, where you will find the largest collection of plants of any establishment in America. Write, telephone or telegraph, and our Mr. Manda will meet you and conduct you about the nurseries and greenhouses. The nurseries are located right at the South Orange Depot of the D., L. & W. R. R. Eighty-four trains daily to and from Hoboken, or by trolley from Newark, N. J., only fourteen miles from New York City Hall.

COME, SEE AND BE CONVINCED





**7 Cups, 16 Medals and 1 Diploma of Honor** Won at the Great International Horticultural Exhibition, London, England





Evergreen Effect in Winter.





*Polygonum cuspidatum* Ornamenting and Holding Banks of a Stream.